Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVI. | *Philadelphia, February 4, 1837.* | *Whole No. 810.*

For the Saturday Evening Post.

To C. P. F.

ye lady why my words are cold: and
forbidden? why I often stand
...ously in deep dejection? why
heart bounds not with merriment—my eye
not with gladness,—though I stand among
ay,—the fair,—the beautiful—the young?—
why the withered branch sends forth no shoot,
scathed tree no leaves,—the deaden'd root
flowers!—
man be gay when every *hope* has fled?
friends be glad, while standing around the dead,
one who stands alone beside the grave
early love, rejoice?—or can the slave
to his heart, the *goading* chain, and smile?
those who have no *cause for tears*, beguile
hours with song, and dance,—their time with
glee,—
no tears from *them*, for *mine*, or *me*,
has no sympathy for those who mourn,
has no tear for friend,—grief must alone be
borne.

G.

From the National Atlas.

WINTER.

Winter, ruler of the inverted year,
scatter'd hair, like sleet with ashes filled,
breath congealed upon thy lips, thy cheeks
...g'd with a beard made white with other snows
than those of age, thy forehead wrapp'd in clouds,
leafless branch thy sceptre, and thy throne
...ding car, indebted to no wheels,
urged by storms along its slippery way,
love thee, all unlovely as thou seem'st,
dreaded as thou art.

Cowper.

The poets have numbered among the felicities of the "golden age," an exemption from changes of season, and a perpetuity of spring: but we agree with an elegant writer on subject, that such poets have not made sufficient provision for that insatiable demand for gratifications which seems particularly to characterise the nature of man. Our sense of delight is, in a great measure, comparative, and arises at once from the sensations which we feel, and those which we remember; thus—ease, after torment, is pleasure, for awhile; and we are very agreeably recreated when the body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural tepidity: but the joy ceases when we have forgot the cold. We must fall below again if we desire to rise above it, and purchase new felicity by voluntary pain. It is, therefore, not unlikely, that, however the fancy may be amused with the descriptions of regions in which no wind is heard but the gentle zephyr, and no scenes are displayed but valleys enamelled with unfading flowers, and woods, waving in perennial verdure, we should soon tire of uniformity, find our thoughts languish for want of other subjects, call on Heaven for our wonted round of seasons, and think ourselves liberally recompensed for the inconveniences of summer and winter, by new perceptions of the calmness and mildness of the intermediate variations.

Every season has its particular power of striking the mind. The nakedness and asperity of the wintry world fills the beholder with pensive and profound astonishment; as the variety of the scene is lessened its grandeur is increased; and the mind is swelled at once by the mingled ideas of the present and the past, of the beauties which have vanished from the eyes, and the waste and desolation that are now before them.

Yet let us reflect on the blessings Heaven grants us at this season, which appears to us so severe. The frost and snow prevent many hurtful vapors in the higher regions of the atmosphere from falling upon us, and purify the air. Far from being always bad for our health, it even strengthens it, and prevents the humors from putrefaction, which a constant heat would certainly occasion. If the vapors which collect in the atmosphere were always to fall in rain, the earth would be too soft and wet, our bodies would be too full of humors, and too much relaxed; whereas, the cold braces and promotes the circulation of the blood. In very hot countries, and where the winters are rainy and wet, ...ons and mortal diseases are much more ... than elsewhere. We are told by travellers, that in Greenland, where the ground is covered with mountains of ice, and where, in winter, the days are only four or five hours long, the air is very wholesome, clear, and light; and, except a few complaints in the chest and eyes occasioned partly by the quality of the food, they have seldom there the disorders so common in temperate climates. It is also certain, that the constitution of the human body varies according to the different climates; consequently, the inhabitants of the northern countries have constitutions adapted to extreme cold, and are generally strong and robust. As man, though active by choice, and though labor is necessary to him, is still glad to interrupt his employments, to taste the sweets of sleep, so he also yields to the change of seasons, and takes pleasure in it, because, in reality, it contributes towards our welfare and happiness. Although our fields and gardens be buried in snow, this is necessary, in order to preserve them from the cold, as well as to prevent the grain from corrupting. The ground requires rest, after having yielded in the summer all that we want for the winter. If our present support had not been provided for—if, in the severe season, we were obliged to cultivate the earth, there might be some foundation for our complaints. But our provision is made, all our wants supplied, and we enjoy a repose suitable to the season.

To these advantages let us add what has frequently been remarked, and is always very pleasantly felt, that winter has been celebrated as the proper season for merriment and gaiety. We are seldom invited by the votaries of pleasure to look abroad for any other purpose than that we may shrink back with more satisfaction to our coverts; and, when we have heard the howl of the tempest, and felt the gripe of the frost—congratulate each other, with more gladness, upon a close room, an easy chair, and a smoking dinner. Winter brings natural inducements to jollity and conversation. Differences, we know, are never so effectually laid asleep as by some common calamity. An enemy unites all to whom he threatens danger. The rigor of winter brings, generally, to the same fire-side those who, by the opposition of inclinations, or difference of employment, moved in various directions through the other parts of the year;—and when they have met, and find it their mutual interest to remain together, they endear each other by mutual compliances, and often wish for the continuance of the social season, with all its bleakness and all its severities.

Dr. Johnson has remarked an advantage of winter which men of his stamp will feel with peculiar energy; and it is certainly founded on truth:—"To men of study and imagination," says he, "winter is generally the chief time of labor. Gloom and silence produce composure of mind and concentration of ideas; and the privations of external pleasure naturally cause an effort to find entertainment within. This is the time in which those whom literature enables to find amusements for themselves, have more than common convictions of their own happiness. When they are condemned by the elements to retirement, and debarred from most of the diversions which are called in to assist the flight of time, they can find subjects of inquiry, and preserve themselves from that weariness which hangs always flaging upon the vacant mind."

The winter, however, differs very essentially in some countries. If we feel ourselves disposed to complain, let us consider the following facts, which relate to a great part of the northern nations, which have neither spring nor autumn. The heat is as intolerable in summer as the cold is in winter. The severity of the latter is such, that spirits of wine in the thermometer freeze. When the door of a warm room is opened, the outward air which comes in turns all the vapors into snow, giving it the appearance of thick white clouds. If they venture from the house they are almost suffocated, and the air seems to pierce through them. Every thing appears dead, as nobody scarcely goes abroad. Sometimes the cold becomes so intense that, if they are not saved in time, people are in danger of losing an arm, a leg, or even their life itself. The fall of snow is still more dangerous; the wind drives it with such violence that nobody can find their way; the trees and bushes are covered with it, the sight is blinded by it, and the inhabitants sink into precipices at almost every step. In summer it is constantly light for three months, and in winter it is perpetually night during the same space of time. We, who complain of the cold in our country, seem not to know our advantages.

We are mistaken if we suppose the inhabitants are unhappy from the severity and length of their winter. Poor, yet exempt, through simplicity, from all desires difficult to gratify, those people live content in the midst of the rocks of ice which surround them, without knowing the blessings which the southern nations consider as an essential part of their happiness. If the barrenness of their soil prevents them from having such variety of productions of the *earth* as we have, the *sea* is so much the more bountiful in her gifts to them. Their manner of living inures them to cold, and enables them to defy storms. As to particular resources, without which they could not bear the rigor of the climate, Providence supplies them with abundance. Their deserts are full of wild beasts, whose fur protects them from cold. The reindeer supplies them with food, drink, beds, clothes and tents. These are most of their wants, and give them little trouble to obtain. When the sun does not rise with them, and they are otherwise surrounded with darkness, nature lights a torch for them. The beautiful *Aurora Borealis* brightens their night. Perhaps these people consider their country as the greatest and happiest upon earth—and may pity us as much as we pity them.

During the severity of the winter, little work can be done out of doors by the farmer. As soon as it sets in he takes the opportunity of the hardness of the ground to draw manure to his fields. He lops and cuts timber, and mends his fences. When the roads become smooth from the frozen snow, he, with his team, carries hay and corn to market. The barn resounds with the flail, by the use of which the laborer is enabled to defy the cold. In towns the poor are pinched for fuel, and charity is peculiarly called for at this season. Many trades are at a stand during the severity of the winter. There is no season, indeed, in which there are more pressing calls for charity, and none in which the rich ought to feel their own comforts with a gratitude more lively, and consequently more disposed to exertions in favor of the poor.

———"Some pierc'd by wintry winds—
How many shrink into the sordid hut
Of cheerless poverty."
———"Thought fond man
Of these"———
"The conscious heart of Charity would warm,
And her wide wish Benevolence dilate."

C. B. B.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Adventures in the Life of a Bachelor.

THE DUEL.

I am one of those fortunate dogs who has floundered and flounced through some half hundred love adventures and "hair breadth 'scapes," without ever having been "nipped in the bud," or caught in Cupid's meshes—sly dog—I know him—have had many an adventure with him, and have cut and renewed his acquaintance, times without number. But I *do* love a fine girl; there's a kind of sentiment, a delicate retiring shyness connected with the idea of a lovely girl, before she is led into all the artificial fooleries and apish nonentities of fashionable life: and the world may talk as it likes about the advantages of a first rate education and initiation into the intrigues of fashion; but give me a hoyden of nature's rarest workmanship, with all her innocence and artlessness upon her head, her heart free from the trammels of etiquette, and bursting into womanhood with the first dawn of her affections, unsullied by a cloud. There is something so pure, so artless, so winning, so—nonsense. I shall forget myself and fly away in raptures of lovely girls—angelic nymphs—blue eyes, raven ringlets—snowy bosoms—but I *will* stop.—Men in all ages, and poets in all climes have combined as with common consent, to traduce the fair woman with the stain of coquetry, without imagining a thing so utterly inconceivable, so incomprehensible as a *male* coquette; but there *are* male coquettes, and I question whether there is not many a female heart which treasures up its affections but to rob the cheek of its roses "like a canker worm" which bears its silent and lonely griefs with a shrinking and instinctive dread of the world's heartlessness and scorn, that "could a tale unfold" of *manly* baseness and fickleness, that would go far to weaken our faith in his constancy.

It was in the month of December, when having taken advantage of the christmas vacation along with some of my younger fellow students, and having spent a few weeks in a round of pleasures at M—— Park, the residence of my parents. I was about retiring to my room at the end of the day, to arrange my books—clothing, and all the paraphernalia of a collegiate life, when "Old Peter," the butler, accosted me, and informed me that my father requested my presence in the library. Without stopping to joke with "Old Pete," as was usual with me, I turned my steps to the library. Harry—said my father, the moment I entered—your mother and myself will have some friends down here this evening to dine with us, and as you will be too much fatigued to commence your journey to morrow, you had better defer it till the next day—where is your friend Montrose? I left him, replied I, with Louise but five minutes ago in the drawing room. I thought I perceived the brow of the old gentleman contract at the mention of this; it might have been fancy—Harry, do you know anything of the connexions of young Montrose? I know no more sir, I replied, than I have before told you, that he is the only son of old Sir Charles Montrose, who was for several years member for ——shire, and from what I learn at college, he is a gentleman of large landed estates in the north, and quite an influential man in the county of ——— the place of his residence. My father resumed his reading, and I retired to dress, not without wondering why, for the second or third time, he should have questioned me, respecting my friend Marmeduke's connexions.

Marmeduke Montrose was a young man of first rate abilities, possessing a handsome income, with large expectations, and an incomparable person.—In the company of young men, he passed for an honest fellow, could recount love adventures and escapes with a happy effect, which despite my innate condemnation of his intrigues, I must confess, endeared him the more to me; perhaps it was the consciousness of his character, and my own, being so nearly allied in the very quality which I inwardly condemned and liked him for, that made me his warmest friend—at all events I determined upon inviting him home with me to spend the vacation at M—— Park, being anxious that he should join me in all my diversions while at home, and to gratify a feeling of pride that I cherished, when I thought of the impression that would probably be made upon him, by an introduction to my charming sister Louise, and some of her lovely female friends and acquaintances. Now I knew Montrose to be a coquettish fellow, and not easily caught napping, but I expected wondrous things of some of the lovely creatures that I could introduce him to, not that I dreamed of any impropriety in the introduction of Montrose to my family, or thought of such a thing as any connexion between us, but youth and thoughtlessness are concomitants and *will* go hand in hand to the end of time. Allons—Montrose accepted my invitation and accompanied me home. The evening of the dinner party passed delightfully; what with waltzing, dancing, music, cards, flirtations, scandal, and the thousand and one etceteras of a fashionable party, in a fashionable part of the country, at a comfortable drive from the metropolis, conspired to render a retreat to our beds "at early dawn," a desideratum not to be neglected, though not for the purpose of sleeping, for our spirits were too much in a state of excitation to listen to the advances of that drowsy God Morpheus. There had been a considerable degree of tenderness both in words and looks as I perceived, passed between my sister and my college friend during the course of the evening, but as I knew Marmeduke was uniformly polite and respectful, while in the company of ladies, I took no especial notice of this at the time, though I was conscious that they came under the observation of my father and mother, and several of the elderly females, several times during the evening. The next day being the last of our stay at M—— Park previous to our return to college, was spent by myself in the arrangement of some small private matters for my father.

Montrose and Louise had taken a morning drive and did not return till near the time to dine, which with us of the country was at the good old fashioned hour of three; during the afternoon they were in company, as I found them both towards evening in the drawing room, and thought I discovered an embarrassment in the conversation of both at my approach, and want of cordiality in Louise's reproaches at my neglect of her during the day. Be this as it may, I began to suspect a growing attachment between them, and I looked upon our return to college with a slight degree of pleasure, not that I considered Marmaduke Montrose, an unsuitable match for Louise, but I feared his principles, I dreaded his heartlessness. The morning of our departure came, my friend and myself were awoke at an early hour by Old Pete, swallowed our hasty breakfast, and took our leave of the family. Can I ever forget you, my *more* than mother, with what a yearning tenderness you looked upon me when about to snatch the parting embrace—and Louise—dear Louise, but I *will* kiss away that tear again, and wring that soft little hand once more—in my imagination—but alas, never again in reality. There is a luxury in the pain of

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She wept not when the news of his death arrived; her agony was too deep. She pressed the lock of hair to her heart, kissed his miniature again and again, and murmuring his name in soft endearing accents, reclined on her couch, from which she never rose. Her pure affectionate spirit was crushed, and nothing remained for her but to die. She had erected an altar in her heart, where his image was enshrined, and all the deep passionate emotions of her young breast were centered there. The altar was destroyed—the shrine broken, and the image of her worship removed, and the spirit of the youthful devotee soared back to her home, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest.

They buried her in the family vault, with the rich, the brave, and the mighty of her name. Where she was born she died, and the noble grove which had beheld her infancy, childhood and mature age; under whose shade she had passed her short and chequered existence, now waved in gloomy magnificence over her silent tomb.

The crowd that followed her to her last resting place, wept as the tomb closed over her remains. The poor whom she had relieved—the sick whom she had visited, and the widows and orphans, who in those times of trouble and distress, had lived on her bounty, closed mournfully around her bier, and dropt on it the bitter tear of unavailing sorrow. They could not realise the sad idea of her death—they could not believe that she was gone, never more to return—that she, who but a few days before had bent over the couch of the sick and the afflicted, like an angel ministering to their wants and necessities—she, who had appeared in their sight, a being superior to the woes and misfortunes of this life had left them for ever, and when they heard the harsh grating of the cords, as her corse was lowered into the grave, it seemed as if with that signal all hope was lost, and the deep sighs—the convulsive sob, and the warm bursting tear evinced how fondly, and how universally she was beloved.

She had left them in the morning of life ere sin had shed its blighting influence over her, and they wondered that one so pure and happy could die—that one so young could so willingly resign all the bright hopes and prospects which seemed in store for her. But they knew not the cause.

"She never told her love."

Like the Spartan youth, she concealed from every eye, the pang that fed upon her vitals, and hugged closer and closer to her breast a passion that lived and battened on her hearts core, stealing from it that firmness and strength, which alone was able to bear it up under the afflictions and sad vicissitudes of this life.

He rests on the spot where he fell: the fittest for a soldier's grave. He died for his country, and it has forgotten him. And while monuments more durable than brass, have been erected to the memory of the unfortunate Major Andre—while here as well as in his native land, the poet and the novelist have united to celebrate his virtues, and lament his untimely fate—no tongue is heard to dwell upon the name, and no stone marks the spot where rests the body of the brave—accomplished—murdered Captain Hale.

"Sleep on. Perhaps in after days,
They'll learn to love thy name,
And many a deed may wake in praise,
That long has slept in blame,
And when they tread the lonely isle,
Where sleeps the freeman and the slave,
They'll wondering ask how hands so vile,
Could break a heart so brave." MEMORIA.

TO THE PUBLIC.

At a called meeting of the medical class of the University of Pennsylvania, held on the 21st January, Mr. JOHN QUINCY PERKINS, of North Carolina, in the Chair, it was on motion

Resolved, That, whereas certain editorial paragraphs, charging medical students with riotous conduct and unfriendly feelings towards the community, have appeared in a *paper* of this city, a committee of six be appointed to lay before the public a brief statement of facts, in order to sustain, unimpaired, the high tone of the institution with which they are connected and preserve their character, conduct and sentiments, from designed misrepresentation.

Whereupon, Messrs. C. Grant Perry, of Rhode Island, Charles D. Smith, New York, Thomas G. Clinton, Virginia, Jerome B. Jones, North Carolina, R. C. M. Millan, South Carolina and Thomas F. Willis, Georgia, were appointed a committee. On motion the chairman was added.

In accordance with the wishes of the class, the committee have now the honor of presenting to the public the following; believing it will tend to correct the groundless assertions so wantonly made.

In this city, are annually collected from our own and other countries a mass of young men, respectable in parentage, and distinguished for attention to learning. They come among you with the best and most friendly feelings; their stay is short and they have no wish to distract the community wherein they dwell. They cherish the welcome received; are delighted with the associations they form; and on parting, their only desire, is to leave behind a favorable and responsible station, they are destined to assume, wherever called, they are anxious to sustain the elevated standing of their Alma Mater—as a body, to bear to their homes the good-will of all—as individuals, the respect and esteem of the circles in which they are received.

Yet to be now under the necessity of *exposing* calumnious and designed misrepresentations, does not surprise them. Few persons, in envied situations, ever escape the tongue of slander, and it is the common lot of all institutions to be assailed by hungry caterers—*too degraded to be held personally responsible—too paltry to be otherwise than collectively noticed*. But, as no sound however unknown their source, or discordant their tones, are without their echoes and their consequent reverberations; and as all communities are alike cursed with the species above delineated they deem it necessary thus to correct the impression which may be elsewhere made by these excrescences on society, and wipe away the empty prejudices which mankind is too liable to conceive against particular associations.

Within a few days, the character of the young gentlemen, at present pursuing their medical studies in this city, have been assailed in a manner, tending to excite prejudice. The temporary indiscretions of one or two individuals (happening to be among its members) have been deemed a sufficient foundation for a most unjust, illiberal, and impudent attack upon four hundred?

Although, couched in language calculated highly to excite their varied feelings, its CALUMNIES bear too palpably the stamp of the source whence they originated to render it necessary that a body of young gentlemen, (many of whom are personally known to you and admitted into the best circles of Philadelphia Society,) should stoop to answer them farther than to bestow on the author their PITY AND CONTEMPT.

To the community, in which we reside, we tender our best feelings. Let them duly appreciate us collectively and individually, and we will confidently rely on their good sense for a just consideration of our claims to their respect and esteem.

THOS. G. CLINTON,
JEROME B. JONES,
C. GRANT PERRY,
CHAS. D. SMITH,
R. C. McMILLAN,
THOS. F. WILLIS,
JOHN QUINCY PERKINS.

Annexed, the Committee have the pleasure of placing before the public their correspondence with the Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
January, 23, 1837.

Gentlemen:—The undersigned, a committee, of the Medical Class, in performing the duties confided to them, and in compliance with a request of a member of the Faculty, submit to you several papers, containing most unjust and illiberal attacks upon their body. Enclosed are also the proceedings of the Class thereon. They will be pleased to receive from you such notice of them as their nature and your view of the case demand.

With great respect,
THOS. G. CLINTON,
JEROME B. JONES,
C. GRANT PERRY,
CHAS. D. SMITH,
R. C. McMILLAN,
THOS. F. WILLIS,
JOHN QUINCY PERKINS.

To the Medical Faculty of the University of Penn.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA,
January 24, 1837.

Gentlemen:—The communication which you did us the favor to submit to us, received our prompt attention. From the intimate relations subsisting between us, we cannot do otherwise than deeply feel any injury or insult that may be offered to you.

Connected as we are, we have to a certain extent, common interests and sensibilities. To assert your rights or to redress your wrongs, or above all, to vindicate your characters against any false aspersions, is as well your duty as our disposition, and from which we shall never shrink. Great satisfaction have we therefore in stating, that as much as any class which our school has ever claimed, have you been distinguished by diligence in study, correctness of general behaviour, and so (personally), by the most respectful and conciliatory demeanor. It has indeed been often remarked by us during the session, how exemplary was your conduct, and with pride we have habitually boasted of the excellence of our class.

As a body, not a shadow of foundation, we know exists, for the charges preferred against you—on the contrary we believe, that you are entitled to all praise from this community for your orderly deportment, and which we do not doubt is accorded to you. Never have we heard of the expression of any other sentiment, except in the instance referred to us. For the irregularities of one or two indiscreet individuals, you cannot be responsible; such exceptions to the general tenor of conduct are to be expected, and from which no collection of Students in any college, ever has been or ever will be exempt.

We are gentlemen very faithfully your friends,

N. CHAPMAN, M. D.
Professor of the Practice of Medicine, &c.
ROBERT HARE,
Professor Chemistry.
WILLIAM GIBSON, M. D.
Professor of Surgery.
W. E. HORNER, M. D.
Professor of Anatomy.
SAMUEL JACKSON, M. D.
Professor Ins. Medicine.
GEO. B. WOOD, M. D.
Professor Med. & Pharmacy.
HUGH L. HODGE, M. D.
Professor of Obstet.

Saturday Evening Post.

FEBRUARY 4, 1837.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We call the attention of our poetical readers to the admirable sketch on our first page, from the pen of our fellow townsman, John S. Dusolle, Esq. This gentleman has been long and favourably known to the readers of the S. E. Post, by the contributions he has furnished over the signature of SENEX.

In the writer of the poetical effusion, signed "1836," we recognise a fair and favourite correspondent.

"J." is respectfully declined.

"S. H. B." will accept the pre-occupation of our columns as an excuse, for declining his favours.

"Lucian," is on file.

"L." is accepted, and will appear soon.

We are obliged to decline the favour of "Estelle."

"A Tale of the West," is well written, but lacks interest. If the author will favour us with a call, we shall be enabled to suggest some material improvements in its construction.

"Leila," does not possess the merit of previous contributions from the same source.

Ellen will hardly thank "J. S." for his compliment to her "rosy hair" and "raven cheeks." We must decline its publication.

"Omicron," has humour, but pays too little regard to delicacy.

If "Sigma" will leave his name, we will publish the poetical articles. His "Amia" has not sufficient variety.

"Z." will appear soon.

Fatal Accident.—On Friday, Mr. Coffee, of the Merchant's Exchange, Mr. R. Manners, of the Merchant's Coffee House, and some others, were riding in a sleigh, near Darby, when the horses became alarmed and ranaway. Mr. Coffee and the other passengers, excepting Mr. Manners, jumped out, and suffered some slight injury; Mr. Manners was shortly afterwards thrown out, and his head struck violently against the guard of a bridge—he was taken up insensible—his skull shockingly fractured. He was removed on Saturday to his residence in this city, and on Sunday died. Mr. Manners was known to many, and much esteemed; he had recently fitted up, with great taste and expense, the establishment opposite the Exchange, known as the Merchant's Coffee House, and was fast reaping a harvest which his assiduity, liberal enterprise, and accommodating manners insured.

Loaf Bread must be Sold according to Law.

TO BAKERS AND OTHERS.

In obedience to the Law of Pennsylvania, and to the expressed opinion of the constituted authorities, the subscribers propose, forthwith, to execute "the special duty" enjoined upon them by the Act of Assembly of April 1, 1797, which, under severe penalties, directs that all Loaf Bread made for sale within this Commonwealth shall be sold by the pound avoirdupois.

"The Baker or other person" offering Loaf Bread for sale has a right to put what price he pleases on it—but he has no right to sell it in any other way or manner, weight or measure, save only "by the pound avoirdupois."

A perusal of the Act of Assembly, in this case will satisfy the Bakers and sellers of Loaf Bread, that a "penalty of Ten Dollars" is not the greatest penalty which will follow their non-compliance with the provisions of the law. A reference to the Law will satisfy them that if they sell Loaf Bread in any other manner or by any other weight than that directed by Law, all contracts respecting it shall be void.

Further, the Law makes it the bounden duty of all Bakers "or other persons" who shall offer Loaf Bread for sale, to be at all times and places provided with "sufficient scales and weights, lawfully regulated, for the purpose of weighing" whatever Bread they may offer for sale, or subject themselves to the penalties stated.

Peter Conrad, James Spicer,
Henry B. Gillingham, Levin B. Godwin,
Clerks of the Markets of the city of Philada.

We find in the National Gazette the following paragraph. "It is rumoured so confidently as to command our entire belief, that the appointed to investigate the conduct of the Executive Departments, addressed certain interrogatories to the President. That officer addressed in turn a letter to the Committee, refusing to answer the interrogatories, giving a strong and severe rebuke to the Committee for having made such enquiries, and declaring that if the Heads of Departments chose to appear before the Committee, or answer, they were at liberty to do so—but that he was determined to take care that they should not, by so doing, neglect the duties of their offices.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 26, 1837.

General Santa Anna has left us more suddenly than he appeared among us. Yesterday he received an intimation that a United States vessel lying at Norfolk, his passage in which had been previously arranged, was ready to proceed to sea with him immediately. He accordingly was constrained to forego the arrangement which had been made for his participation in the hospitalities of the Executive to-day, and to make an evening visit in lieu of taking a dinner with the heads of the Executive Departments. He went off this morning by the cars to Baltimore, departing, as he entered the city, in the most private manner. Few of our citizens saw the Mexican during his stay here. The feeling which he had excited in the public breast against him by his treacheries and cruelties was sufficient, in this instance, with some exceptions, to overpower that curiosity which tempts us into so many acts of indecorum and absurdity. The Lion and his keepers have gone without leaving much of an impression behind them. General Santa Anna is described as a fine looking man with a round countenance, black piercing eyes, a sharp nose, and a good share of intellect, which he can use if he pleases, so as to make himself an agreeable companion. I rejoice that he left the city without having experienced any outrageous treatment, but this is entirely attributable to the precautions which were taken to keep him out of the public view.

Few circumstances have happened lately of more importance to the mercantile community, than the changing hands of the *Insurance Bank of Columbus*. The charter has been purchased by the U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania, and its capital increased to $600,000. Branches will be immediately established at *Macon* and *Savannah* and at *Augusta*, as soon as the Board shall direct. Gen. Watson, one of the most popular men in Georgia has been unanimously placed at the head of the new institution; and the directors of the principal and Branch Banks are among the most respectable men in the State.—The institution is to be conducted strictly upon banking principles, and for the *public good*, having at all times the power to check on New Orleans, Mobile, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. What an advantage this will be to Southern merchants in remitting, who have of late experienced great difficulty from the want of sufficient facilities of the kind.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Ice Vases.—A beautiful and novel supper ornament introduced at our fashionable parties, and growing out of the luxurious inventions of the times, are vases of ice of the most approved classic models, of about two inches thickness, a foot or more in height, and of a semi-transparent whiteness. They resemble purest alabaster or rather round glass, and to add to the *recherche* character of this ornament, they are enriched with tasty and highly finished paintings, such as views of alpine scenery in Switzerland. This seems like "love's labor lost," when we consider that these touches of the pencil are so soon to be melted away from the fragile substance upon which genius has thus expended its talent. They are used for ice creams. How these vases are made we do not know, but imagine it is by moulds in which the water is placed to freeze. Another very pretty ornament is the arrangement of the bunches of grapes into arbors. Fancy every hour is pampering the worn out appetite for novelty and something *distingue* from the common order of things.—*N. Y. Star.*

Fatal Occurrence.—On the 31st of December, Peter Buckingham was shot by William Dean, of which he died. We are not fully in possession of the facts; but we are told that Dean was at the house of Buckingham, perhaps at a house raising with his gun; that Dean became somewhat intoxicated, and wanted more "liquor," which was refused him. He then swore, he would have more, or "blood." His gun was concealed, lest he might do some mischief.—After some time he became more quiet, and stated that if they would give him his gun, he would go home, upon which the daughter of the deceased handed him the fatal weapon. Upon receiving it, he swore he would shoot the lady. The deceased running to the rescue of his daughter, was shot in his approach, of which as above he has since died. Dean is lodged in jail to await his trial.—*Shelbyville, Tenn.*

REGULATION OF BANKING.

A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature for the regulation of Banking. The following are its principal provisions.

That no Cashier, Teller or Clerk shall hold a proxy.

The Stockholders of a Bank at a general meeting may enact the by-laws for the government of the institution, and the Directors must conform to them.

Every time a dividend is made, the Bank must send in a report to the Auditor of the State of its true situation, embracing seventeen particular items.

The circulation of the Bank must not exceed twice the amount of capital. It may however issue certificates of actual deposits. If it does exceed the amount, the Directors are personally liable.

The rate of discount is limited to 6 per cent.

Five per cent of the capital may be issued in notes under five dollars, but not less than ones. Twenty-five per cent. of the capital may be in bills under $10.

No Director can borrow from the bank a greater sum than the amount of his stock, which is untransferable while he is so indebted.

No discount or prosecution for debt shall ever be made to influence any election or for any political purpose.

The Supreme Court is authorised to enquire into violations of the charter.

THE RUMOURED FAILURE IN ENGLAND.

We have carefully collected all the accounts of the reported commercial calamity at Manchester, from the various publications on the subject that have resulted from the English letters brought by the *New Jersey* at Boston.

The bank in question is the *Northern and Central Bank of England*, one of the new English Joint Stock Companies, the metropolis of which was in Manchester, with no less than forty branches and agencies in other towns. It appears there are twelve hundred shareholders in this concern, *all of whom are liable for its debts and losses, to the full extent of their property*—should it be required. This arises from their not being chartered or incorporated: and in this particular as well as in many others we could mention, the British Joint Banks are many years in principle and practice behind the Banking system of America.

The Bank has not absolutely failed; as it appears that the Bank of England had assisted it to the amount of £500,000. But in return for this aid, the "Northern and Central" has stipulated that it will close and wind up its forty branches and agencies, and hereafter issue only the notes of the Bank of England. The embarrassment, however, will operate seriously against all the Joint Stock Banks in the kingdom.

News from New York.—The New York Star of the 24th ult. contains the following paragraph, which may be of interest to people in this vicinity.

The United States Arsenal at Watertown, Massachusetts, was on the 25th ult. entirely destroyed by fire, with 70,000 stand of arms. Loss, one million of dollars. More incendiaries and more room for new contracts. Thus we go.

This is the first intimation the citizens of Boston have ever had of any such disaster. A shed, with its contents, was burnt at Watertown about a fortnight ago, and the damages might have been about one hundred dollars; but, although we are within ten miles of the United States Arsenal at Watertown, we have never before heard that it had been burnt, costing the United States one *million* of dollars.—*Boston Courier.*

Attempt to break Jail.—The Troy Whig states, that nine of the prisoners in the jail of that city, made a bold attempt about ten o'clock on Sunday night, the 22d ult. to effect their escape from prison. They were confined in the cells situated on the west side of the building, and during the afternoon and evening had been let out as usual, into the narrow passage way in front. At the hour, mentioned above, Mr. Rose, the turnkey, came up stairs to perform his duty. Immediately after he had unlocked the door leading into the passage way, he was seized, doubtless according to previous arrangement, by a stout negro, pushed into the corner, and an attempt made to choke him, to prevent his giving the alarm.—After a short struggle, however, Mr. Rose succeeded in prostrating the desperate villain, and in alarming several of the watchmen, who were then about commencing their nightly patroles, and who promptly came to his assistance. During the struggle with the negro, one of the prisoners escaped from the passage way into the hall, and bolted the door after him to prevent any one from hearing the cry for assistance, and to secure the keys which unlock the large door at the head of the stair case. In this attempt he was unsuccessful, and the watchmen coming soon after, the prisoners were safely lodged in their cells. The sheriff and jailor were both absent at the time, and it was a fortunate circumstance that the watchmen were near, else the turnkey might have been sacrificed.

A curious instance of the sagacity of a dog has just been related to us on such good authority that we cannot doubt its correctness. A gentleman who owns a fine Newfoundland dog, seeing the animal rush into the street, and seize a negro woman, immediately interfered and calling him off, made him go with him into his office where he caused him to remain. The dog continued to appear dissatisfied to such a degree that his master was induced to think there must be something wrong, and recollected at the moment that a pair of cushions had been left in a sleigh opposite the door. On examining the sleigh one of the cushions could not be found. The master immediately called to his dog—"find it Carlo," and the animal dashed off up the street, followed by his owner. They had not gone far, before three colored women were seen who soon separated, two of them going one way, the third in an opposite direction. The gentleman followed the two and having overtaken them, demanded the cushion. They protested that they had stolen nothing, and offered to let him search them.—Finding that they had nothing, he went in search of Carlo, and ascertained that he had caught the real thief, the woman who had turned in the opposite direction, and held the stolen cushion in his mouth.—*Balt. Ame.*

Chase after an Absconding Debtor.—A Sheriff's officer arrived here a couple of days back, in pursuit of a Mr. M——, an extensive master tailor, who was suspected of taking French leave of his creditors, and carrying away with him a considerable quantity of goods. As the Sheriff's officer could not make out the object of his pursuit, he applied for assistance to Mr. Smith, of the lower police office, who ferreted out the alleged fugitive, and the officer from Boston arrested him on two writs amounting to $8000. This sum Mr. M—— immediately paid, and was about to be liberated, when at that critical moment two other writs against him arrived from Boston, and as he was either unable or unwilling to pay their amounts, he was sent to prison.—*Jour. of Com.*

Most Horrible!!—We have received information from a credible source, that a Mrs. Moffit, wife of Calvin Moffit, of Bethel, in this county, beat with rods her only child, a little girl five years old, to such a degree as to cause her death in about twelve hours. It appears that the inhuman mother was hearing the child read, and because she did not pronounce the word *decoy* properly, the rod was resorted to. On a post mortem examination the whole body was found beaten to a jelly. The more than savage mother is under bonds of *one thousand dollars* to appear and answer to the laws for the offence.—*Vermont Courier.*

The English papers state, that there are now 70 or 80 vessels, chiefly American built, engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa. All the vessels owned on the coast of Brazil and employed in the slave trade, are, with scarcely an exception, "American built vessels." Many of them, as we know, were built in the U. States on special order. They are of the latest sailing class, and most beautiful clipper built models. They are manned here by American seamen, and sent out under the American flag. The purchase money is paid there—the vessel transferred (not sold) there—the master and crew are discharged there—the flag is changed there—and there she enters upon the business for which she was constructed—a slaver.—*Transcript.*

Warning to Ladies.—On Saturday, a lady passed along Mount Vernon street, her face exposed to the chilling influence of the fierce northern blast, being diverted with something she saw laughed outright. The voluntary contortion of visage which this occasioned, continued some time, but after the feelings which occasioned her merriment passed away, she found the muscles of her face so chilled or frozen, that she could not resume her wonted gravity of expression, but went laughing through the streets in a most dolorous manner until she reached her own domicil, where in due time her face was restored to its natural beauty, before a good anthracite coal fire. Ladies should seldom laugh in the streets, when the thermometer is at zero.—*Bos. Eve. Jour.*

Forgery.—On Tuesday forenoon a check was presented at one of the banks in this city, for twenty-five hundred dollars, purporting to be signed by Lambert & Slade. The teller, having some suspicions of its genuineness, questioned the person who presented it, and Mr. Lambert was sent for, who pronounced it a forgery. It appeared that the presenter was a truckman, who had been requested by another person to go and get the money, while he went to eat some oysters, and afterwards meet him at the corner of the street. Mr. Lambert and the truckman went immediately to the appointed place of meeting, but no person appeared to take the money.—*Courier.*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

Money Recovered.—We learn with pleasure that the four thousand dollars in bank notes which was sometime since lost from the counter of the Southwark Bank, has been recovered.—The book containing it was accidentally forced into a crevice that was only discovered a day or two since, while the counter was undergoing some alterations.—*Inquirer.*

The warm rain and thaw of a few days past have rendered the ice in the river porous and weak, and in a great measure stopped the crossing. We learn that the ice is breaking up below the city, and trust that in a few days the navigation will be opened, and our wharves rendered again the scene of animation and bustle.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A Printer in Pennsylvania complains of the "*abecoleration*" of his workmen in consequence of the good sleighing.

Gov. Quitman has been elected to Congress from the state of Mississippi.

Col. Morton has been elected President of the Council of Florida. It is reported that not a single house is left standing south of St. Augustine, presenting a scene of devastation and ruin.

It is stated in the New York Sunday Morning News that rents are falling rapidly in that city.

The amount of canal money placed at interest at Albany in September last, was $639,649; so that the canal system not only does good in the regular way but supplies means for the operations of commerce in the way of accommodations, in hard times.

A gentleman on horseback, near the Carrollton Rail Road, (New Orleans,) seeing the cars approaching, attempted to escape, but the horse being frightened, the gentleman was thrown and crushed to death.

A body has been found on little Talbot beach, supposed to be that of Mr. Luce, the mate of the steamboat Dolphin.

The locomotives in some parts of England, are found to be as destructive to hares as poachers.—The animal at night is allured by the lights and crushed beneath the wheels.

Col. John W. Livingston, U. States Marshal of the Northern District of New York, has resigned his station. We believe Col. Livingston has held that office from the time of the division of this State into two judicial districts, some twenty years ago.

It is affirmed in the Seneca Falls Farmer, that upwards of a *million* of dollars has been subscribed to the Auburn and Rochester Railroad.

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Legislative Larking.—The Detroit Daily Advertiser says that the peace of that city had been disturbed by members of the Legislature, who while "in committee of the whole," in the street were "called to order" by the police.

The Legislature of Illinois has instructed the agent of that State to "demand and receive the surplus money in *specie*" from the institution of which the Treasury Draft may be given.

Kentucky papers say, that Mr. Poindexter is so far recovering that he will probably return to Lexington by the 1st of March.

Public Discussion.—The Rev. Mr. Campbell, Baptist, and Bishop Purcell, Catholic, commenced a discussion in Cincinnati on the 13th ult. which was to be continued for seven days, touching the soundness of the Catholic faith.

President Houston, of Texas, has issued a Proclamation prohibiting privateering under commissions from the former or existing Texian Government.

Caution.—We have been informed by a merchant of this place, that counterfeit notes, of the denomination of $5, on the Franklin Bank of Columbus, have been in circulation for a few days. They are tolerably well executed.—*Pittsburg Times.*

Desperate Villainy.—The house of Mr. Kingsland, in Broadway, New York, was entered and robbed of six or seven hundred dollars on Saturday night. The robbers, not satisfied with their booty, set fire to the premises, whilst the family were asleep.

Ten Thousand Dollars Reward.—The Oneida Bank has at last offered a reward of $10,000, for the discovery of the money stolen from the vaults some months since.—*New York Jour. of Com.*

An idea of our Newspaper Mail.—Four and a half tons of newspapers were started from Covington, Ky. a few days since.

Another murder in Arkansas.—Beauford Scott, a young gentleman aged 28, was found miles from Little Rock. He was shot through the lungs, it is supposed, while driving his wagon.

The Cumberland Mine, (Mass.)—The New England Coal Mining Company have got a steam engine actively at work at this newly discovered mine, and are now enabled to deliver the article in Providence, (R. I.) at $7,50 per ton.

New Orleans, January 14.—Business has been rather slack this week in almost every branch; attributable in some measure, no doubt, to the unpropitious state of the weather, so much rain having fallen as to prevent out-door affairs from moving on with their accustomed regularity.—The Mississippi is within 4 feet of high water mark.

In Europe a patent has been taken out for manufacturing whalebone into cloth. The cloth obtained from this process bears a strong resemblance to silk, and is particularly adapted for making cravats, waistcoats, ribbons, &c.

Mackerel.—The Hingham Gazette says that 43 vessels have been engaged in the makerel fishery from that port the past year, and have taken 14,436 bls. In 1835, 57 vessels were engaged, which took 15,3[illegible] bbls.

A blue silken banner, with a white star and 13 red stripes in a field of white, was lately exhibited at Richardson's hotel, being made under the direction of Col. F. Houston, to be presented to the Texian army.

Quails.—The Morristown Jerseyman says:—"We hope our farmers will keep the game in remembrance during the present inclement season. A bundle of oats occasionally thrown into a thicket will save the life of the few remaining Quails."

An attempt is being made in the New Hampshire and Virginia Legislature, to drive the old bachelors into matrimony, by imposing a tax upon them after the age of thirty, the proceeds of which are to go to the support of orphan children, who are to be superintended by *maiden ladies* over 45.

The Illinois Legislature have under consideration the change of the mode of voting from the present mode of *viva voce* to ballot. The constitution leaves it with the legislature to determine.

The river Mississippi, at St. Louis, Jan. 11th, was entirely free of ice, and in fair boating condition for boats of the second class.

There were 400 wagons at the Fifth street Market, Cincinnati, on one day. Butter, flour, fowls and pork were in great abundance.

Col. Howell's command of the Arkansas Mounted Gunners crossed the Arkansas River, at Fort Coffee, Dec. 19, on their way to Fort Gibson.

The Committee of the Kentucky Legislature have arrived at Louisville, and are busily engaged in examining into the accusations against the banks of that city. The Banks are ready, and will, it is said, clear themselves of all imputations.

Important fact for Reflection.—Of the 162 convicts received during the past year at the Sing Sing Prison, 62 were foreigners.

Harry White, convicted of being concerned in burning the Treasury building in March, 1833, was sentenced by the Circuit Court to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.—*Nat. Int.*

Chang and Eng, the Siamese Twins, have set up a coach at the South, and have adopted the following appropriate motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

The Little Rock (Ark.) Times quotes chickens at 25 cents per bushel.

The Richmond Enquirer of Thursday states, that ice in James river has broken up, and a steamboat had arrived at Richmond the day before, from Norfolk. This, surely is an early spring.

A writer in the Baltimore American proposes the union of Maryland and Virginia into one State.

Among the grounds of divorce enumerated in the law of China, are ill-temper and talkativeness on the part of the wife.

There has been a grand fancy dress ball given at Quebec, by the officers of the Royal Regiment.

According to the Bangor Post, there are merchants in that city who keep two half bushel measures—one to *buy*, and another to *sell* with.

The Boston Hackmen had a brilliant ball at Concert Hall, on Monday evening—they do things up in good style, always, when they make an effort, and are as independent and jolly a set of bucks as can be found any where—*they turn their backs upon the richest men in the city, and drive every thing ahead of them.*—*Boston Post.*

The Weather at Orleans.—The New Orleans American of the 19th says:—"After a series of unusually cold days, followed by a heavy rain, we have a return of that sunny temperature so delightful in our clime."

We have heard it stated that orders have been transmitted from the Navy Department to the proper officer, to ship sixty boys for the United States ship Independence of sixty-four guns, now lying near Boston, and about to sail for the Brazils, under the command of Commodore John Nicholson. If the like proportion is put on board the other ships, we shall have a thousand or fifteen hundred boys, at once, preparing for the naval service of the country.—*U. S. Gaz.*

We regret to perceive that Mr. Eugene Robertson, the celebrated Aeronaut, recently died in the city of Mexico.

The tailor's shop of Messrs. Stryker & Conover, in Princeton, (N. J.) was destroyed by fire on Thursday last. The students of the College were active in doing good.

"*Extraordinary, if True.*"—An Exeter paper says—"During the storm of Tuesday, as a man at Mount Radford was driving home a cow, holding the tail of the animal in his hand, a tree fell across it, *completely severing the tail from the body* and leaving it in the man's hand. Both man and cow were *unhurt*."

The rumour that about forty persons were arrested in Buffalo for forging and passing spurious money, which we published from the Mercantile Advertiser, the Buffalo Journal says is not true, although a few persons have been arrested on the charge.

The Watchman, at New Orleans, and which left Tampico Dec. 15, brings $60,000 in specie.

A cause to be tried before the Supreme Court of the United States, at the present term, which involves property to the amount of $800,000. Mr. Clay is one of the counsel in the case.

All persons in Naples, who exhibit fear of the cholera are threatened by the authorities with the bastinado. The disease rages—total number of deaths is 6000, or 200 per day.

A mutiny of the 7th Portuguese Infantry took place at Elves, the 20th November last, but was soon quelled.

Captain Basil Hall has got into difficulties, for having spoken freely of the Countess Purgstall.

It is said five million bushels of grain have been exported to America.

Awful!—A wife and nine children, and flour $15 per barrel.—*Boston Transcript.*

And $12 per ton for coal—fortunate that we and our friend Walter, have no little responsibilities to feed and keep warm.—*Gloucester Telegraph.*

We are not sure of that. We have *ten* "little responsibilities" which lie at our feet every night—and loth to say, it costs us a deal of trouble to keep them warm in cold weather.—*Boston Transcript.*

Then go and buy one of Dr. Ransom's patent feet warmers. "But who shall minister to" the affliction of a shilling loaf that may be carried in the waistcoat pocket? Tell us that, friend Transcript, with your bachelor indifference to the woes of housekeeping.—*New York Com. Adv.*

New York State Militia.—The militia force of this State amounts to 169,601 men, viz. horse artillery, 1,193; cavalry 7,019; artillery 10,751; infantry 152,126; artillery, &c. attached permanently for inspection to the different brigades of infantry, 2,421.

The House of Delegates of the Georgia Legislature, on the 29th December, rejected, by a vote of 69 to 44, a bill to compensate owners for slaves executed for crimes.

Tribute to the Dead.—The citizens of Nashville are about "erecting a monument to the memory of William L. Washington, Harry B. Yerger, and such other of the Tennessee Volunteers as have died or may die or fall during the Seminole campaign."

Blind Man's Buff.—A duel was recently fought between two young Portuguese, at three paces—but with covered eyes!—Only one was wounded.

Important to smokers—a nafooler.—The Ipswich Advocate tells of a segar measuring 6 feet 6 inches in length and 18 inches in circumference, which was lately made in that town.

Small Pox.—This dreadful disease has been raging to a considerable extent in Henry county, Tenn. As many as eight of a family have died with it.

The Pensacola Gazette states, that Judge Ellis did finally receive his passports from the Mexican Government—but not until he had armed himself and friends to secure his safe egress.

A subscription paper is being circulated in Marblehead, the subscribers to which agree to use no flour, or bread made of the same, until the price of flour shall be reduced to $8 per barrel.

Lawyers.—It seems there is quite a mania among young Englishmen to become lawyers. Bell's life in London says, "No less than 147 are about to be sworn, admitted their attornies in King's Bench during the present term.

A Vegetable parasite.—The silk worm, in its most robust state, is infested with a parasite plant, which feeds and grows upon its fat, and ultimately destroys the worm. The great recent mortality among these useful animals, has been traced to this cause. The plant is a cryptogamia, and two species have been already described.

The House of Delegates of Missouri has passed a bill, three members only dissenting, providing that the Agency of the Pennsylvania United States Bank shall discontinue business on its passage, and allowing the Agency of the Commercial Bank to continue its business to the 4th July next, and to the 1st April, 1838, to wind up.

New York Paupers.—On Friday not less than two thousand men, women and children, applied to the commissioners of the alms house for relief in different ways. At least two-thirds of these were Irish, and the strife they made for the precedency, as to the right to enter, was disgraceful. Relief, however, was granted to such as appeared worthy of it, but there were many applicants, who were strong and lusty, and they were bidden to march.

As an evidence of New England industry it is stated that the town of Topsfield, Mass. alone, sent during the last year two hundred thousand pair of shoes of various kinds to the South and West, and that two young men who commenced business a few years ago with a capital of but a few hundreds of dollars, manufactured last year ninety thousand pairs, and their sales amounted to $80,000.

Fire at Natchez, Miss.—On Friday, the 13th January, about half past eleven o'clock, the Natchez Courier office was destroyed—a small part of the materials were saved. The house was insured at the Natchez Insurance Company's Office for $1000. Dr. Cornell who kept a drug store in the same building, met some loss from hasty removal.

Editorial Notice.—An Irish Editor down South, says his exchange list is too large and wishes it therefore understood that "this is to notify all those *that don't receive the paper* that their exchange is stopped."

John R. Cotting, of Augusta, (Geo.) has been appointed by the Gov. of Georgia, State Geologist.

Snow in Georgia.—A snow storm, accompanied with a severe gale, passed over Hillsborough in Jasper county, Geo. by which trees were torn up by the roots, houses thrown down, and the fragments scattered around for a great distance. No lives were lost, but many persons were wounded.

The noble elephant "Gold Button," as he is called in the Gallatin (Mississippi) Democrat, died at that place Dec. 20. Owing to a storm of wind and rain, preceding the day of her arrival, she became perfectly frantic, bellowing and running in every direction, and entirely unmanageable. The intense cold night that succeeded terminated her life.

Columbus, Geo. Jan. 20.—Intelligence has just been received in our city, that the Indian warriors, who were encamped about 25 miles from this place, under charge of Lieutenant Sloan, broke loose yesterday morning, and took to the woods, carrying with them their rifles, ammunition &c. Their number is some two hundred, and there is every reason to believe that they are as hostile as at any period of the late Creek war.

The Detroit Daily Advertiser of the 27th ult. says that salt is selling from ten to twelve dollars per barrel in that city. Eggs are sold for five shillings per dozen.

Fire.—The Good Intent and Woollen Manufactory near Blackwood Town, N. J. belonging to Mr. G. Newkirk, of this city, was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Loss supposed to be about $35,000 and not $100,000 as has been stated.—Insurance on the property $25,000.

Spurious Bank Notes of the N. Orleans City Bank.—We saw (says the New Orleans Courier of January 21st,) a $5 note, purporting to be of this bank, which on presentation to that institution was crossed and pronounced a counterfeit. The note was so well executed that we could not discover the least difference between it and a genuine one; this, however, was accounted for as it appears that it was a $5 altered into a $50. We caution our citizens to be careful in receiving notes of this denomination.

The committee on the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Legislature of Massachusetts, have reported in favor of raising it to $1000 a year.

Senator M'Kean has, we learn, been closely confined to a sick room since the 1st of January, which accounts for his absence when the vote was taken upon the *expunging resolutions* of Col. Benton, in the Senate of the United States.

Mexico and Texas.—The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, that a special minister will go out with General Santa Anna, on board the Pioneer, charged with an offer of mediation by our government between Mexico and Texas.

Burning of the Union Factory.—We learn, with much regret, that the extensive Cotton Factory of the Messrs. Magruders, in Fluvianna county, was entirely consumed, with all its contents, on the 23th ult. The fire was discovered about 3 o'clock, at which time the whole building was completely enveloped in flames, as to render any attempt to save any part of its contents futile. The loss is estimated at about $40,000; no part of which was insured.—*Charlottesville, Va. Jan. 27.*

Disposition of the Surplus.—In Georgia, the Legislature have passed an act to deposite the surplus fund, as it may be paid to the State, in the Central Bank, to be loaned out as the other funds of that Institution. A bill has also passed, towards constructing a rail road "to connect the Tennessee river with the interior of Georgia, and annual appropriations made for its completion. For this year three hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated; sixty thousand of which is specifically designated for the necessary surveys."

Illinois.—A company has been chartered to construct a rail road to traverse the whole State from east to west, commencing at Alton on the Mississippi River to Mount Carmel on the Wabash. It has also been suggested, that it should be extended to the Falls of Ohio. If the latter plan should be carried into effect, all difficulties in the transportation of merchandize, from the Upper Ohio to St. Louis and the North West, from the lower edge of the water in winter from the ice, would be obviated by passing them over this grand thoroughfare.—*Buffalo Com. Adv.*

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Ingenious Expedient.—In his book called Astoria, Irving gives an account of an agent of that colony, who fearing the aggression of the Indians, completely held them at bay, by pretending that he had the small pox bottled up in a small vial, which, the moment they should strike, he would uncork, and destroy them. The Indians had a dreadful fear of the disease, it having been among them, and by which many had been swept off, and they therefore remained quiet.

We notice, in a late number of the Quebec Mercury, that all the preliminary operations for the construction of the St. Andrew's and Quebec rail road, have been brought to a close. The survey has afforded ample evidence of its feasibility, there being no inclined planes in the whole distance of 300 miles. It will be recollected that about 150 miles of this line passes through the territory claimed by the State of Maine, the value of which, in the event of her right to it being recognized, will of course be materially enhanced.—*Star.*

Extract of a letter from a house in London, dated November 30th, 1836, to its correspondent in this city.

"A new arrangement has been made with the Post Office here, by which means steamers will cruise off Scilly, to take off letters and passengers from the London line of American packets, to be landed at the nearest point and the letters to be sent off to London by express. This will probably be the means of letters being received some days sooner."

The Superintendent of the Onondago Salt Springs and Inspector of salt in Onondago county, have reported to the Legislature of New York, 1,912,858 bushels of salt as inspected during the past year, in the town of Salina, being 297,009 bushels less than was inspected in 1835. He attributes the deficiency to the unprecedented fall of snow during the last winter, and the freshets in the spring, which so injured the works, that repairs could not be made until late in the season.

The House of Representatives of Maine, have passed a bill in favour of removing the seat of government from Augusta to Portland, by a vote of 94 to 78. It is said that it will also pass the Senate. The question is to be finally submitted to the people. The substance of the bill is—that the people shall be called on at their annual meetings in March or April, to vote on the question of establishing the seat of government either at Augusta or Portland.

There was a great fire at Auburn, New York, on Sunday morning, the 22d ult. The Auburn Journal states that the destruction of property is immense, and that it is impossible to form any thing like a correct estimate of the amount of property destroyed. The violence of the storm prevented the saving of much property, and the fire was subdued by Dupont's infallible remedy of blowing up buildings.

From Chili and Peru.—Letters from Buenos Ayres, to Nov. 4, received in Boston, via Hava-Chili, that hostilities had actually commenced between Peru and Chili, and had been officially communicated by the British minister to the merchants at Buenos Ayres.

A letter from Payta, stated that the Chilian brig of war Achilles, had been into the harbor of Callao, and captured three or four Peruvian vessels.

A letter received in Boston, from Amsterdam, states that the ship Victoria, Smith, of Boston, sailed from the Texel, for New York, on the 25th November, with 25,000 bushels of wheat—encountered a tremendous gale on the 29th, which threw her on one side, and caused her to leak badly, supposed from straining. She was at the Helder on the 9th of December, discharging cargo—would reload and proceed on her voyage as soon as repaired.

The Fire at St. Johns.—The St John's Weekly Observer, on file at Topliff's Reading Room, gives a particular account of the late destructive fire at that place. The oldest and most central part of the city was destroyed—consisting of about 115 buildings, many of which were of a large description. The buildings destroyed are valued at about 65,000*l.* and the merchandize at from 120 to 150,000*l.*—making an aggregate loss of about 200,000*l.* Insurance effected to the amount of 60,000*l.*

Tranquillization of Cuba.—We learn from the New York Evening Star of Saturday, that the happy termination of the late difficulties at St. Jago de Cuba, is chiefly imputed, in the Havana papers, to the conciliatory conduct of Capt. Jones, of H. B. M.'s sloop of war Vestal. She went round to St. Jago to protect British property, and Capt. Jones, authorized by Gov. Tacon to do so, remonstrated with Lorenzo and his troops at the impropriety of their conduct, in such a manner as to induce them to lay down their arms to the besieging army.

The Pilots Again.—Such has been the general feeling of indignation every where expressed at the criminal negligence of our Pilots, which has caused the late awful shipwrecks on our coast, that the inhabitants of Queen Co. (L. I.) in whose immediate vicinity the shocking destruction of life occurred, have held a public meeting in Hempstead, expressive of their opinions on the subject. John A. King, Esq. presided.—They passed resolutions condemning in the most unmeasured terms the conduct of the Pilots.

Extensive Failure in Manchester, England.—A gentleman of this city (says the Boston Transcript of the 27th ult. has just placed in our hands a letter from his correspondent in Manchester England, dated Dec. 24th, from which we are permitted to make the following extract. "One of the largest banks in England, having its head in Manchester, has just stopped payment. Their liabilities are over 1,500,000*l.*—say about $7,000,000. Manchester will be all in an uproar when it is known, and half the merchants in the country will be ruined."

Extract of a letter dated Harrisburg, Jan. 28, 1837.—We had a small specimen of the progress of humbug in the House of Representatives, today. Mr. Alricks, who misrepresents the county of Dauphin, offered a resolution to restrict the issue, by all banks, of bills under the denomination of $20, whose capital does not exceed $5,000,000, and when a bank has a capital of more than $5,000,000, to prohibit them from issuing bills less than $150.

The Twenty-sixth State.—The National Intelligencer says,—"The bill for the admission of the State of Michigan into the Union, having received the approbation of the President and become a law, the Senators, Messrs. Lyon and Norvell, and the Representative, Mr. Crary, of the new State, took the oaths of office and their seats in their respective Houses. Thus the number of the American Family of States has been precisely doubled since the epoch of the independence of the original thirteen."

The ice at the entrance of Long Island Sound, say between Throg's Point and Sands Point, forms a complete obstruction to navigation by sail vessels, and at times is so hard and firm that a person could pass over on foot from one shore to the other. Steam-boats continue to run daily to New Haven, and twice a week to Providence or Newport. The New York, in coming down yesterday, took a vessel in tow which was fast in the ice, and brought her safe to the city.

A Rich Cargo.—The packet ship Pennsylvania, has the largest freight list of any packet which has arrived for years. The cargo is composed chiefly of Dry Goods, and according to the tickets of entry at Liverpool, was there valued at more than a million of dollars. All the packets which have recently arrived or are now on the way, are loaded in the same manner.—*Jour. Com.*

The Montgomery (Geo.) Advertiser of the 14th ult. says—"An epidemic is prevading in this community which has of late deprived us of many valuable citizens. It is a kind of inflammatory pleurisy accompanied with dysentery. Several attacked with it survived but a few hours."

The Prospect Ahead!—The last Norfolk Beacon remarks, that "the present year will be one of the busiest in the history of this country. Enterprise rules the hour, and from Quebec to New Orleans the march of improvement is fast and firm. Not only are the northern states engaged in the good work, but almost every state south of the Potomac is intent in the cause.—Never did a finer spirit animate the south—the whole south. As for Virginia and North Carolina, they are determined to put forth their might, and it is palpable that success will crown their efforts."

Shocking.—We are informed that a black man, named Browning, left this city for his residence, near Wickford. Upon arrival he exhibited symptoms of insanity as much so to alarm his wife, who in consequence, sent a person for a neighboring black man, named Cato, to come to her assistance, who immediately repaired to the house of the insane man. As he entered the door, Browning seized and threw him down, and with a stone pounded the head of Cato in such a manner as to cause his immediate death. Browning was then taken into custody by the sheriff, and committed to jail, at South Kingstown.—*Prov. Cour.*

Death by Freezing.—Mr. Charles S. Newhall, formerly of Lincoln, Mass. a respectable young man of 19 years of age, went out on Sunday evening to walk, at Provincetown, and not returning during the night, search was commenced next morning, by two or three hundred persons, and was kept up until Thursday morning, 10 o'clock, when he was found on a hill side about a mile and a half from his home, frozen to death. It is supposed that he lost his way in a snow storm which commenced that evening.—*Boston Da. Adv.*

Comets.—An hundred and forty comets have appeared within the earth's orbit during the last century that have not again been seen. If a thousand years be allowed as the average period of each, it may be computed by the theory of probabilities, that the whole number which range within the earth's orbit must be 1,400; but Uranus being about nineteen times more distant, there may be no less than 11,200,000 comets that come within the known extent of our system. According to M. Arago, more than seven millions of comets frequent the planetary orbits.

The Boston Mercantile Journal, gives the following extract of a letter received in that city, dated Liverpool, December 24th. "It appears from authority upon which we can rely, that the Bank of England has had an interview with some of the leading American Banks, and stated that they will discount freely for them if they will not continue the credits of their correspondents—if they do, then they, the Bank of England, will have to assist the manufacturing districts, which would so be interfered with. This is important."

Lunar Discoveries.—At a scientific meeting in Glasgow, Dec. 18, Capt. Basil Hall stated, that he had received a letter from Sir John Herschell, at the Cape of Good Hope, dated 22d Aug. who said be considered he had now completed his task of observing—or, to use his own words, finished his "raw observations;" but the importance of them was so great, that he felt unwilling to come to this country, or to enter upon the fascinations of home, before he had finished the reduction of his terrestrial labours—thus making it the spring of 1838, before he could leave the Cape.

The fellow who got up and carried on so successfully the *Joice Heth* humbug, acknowledges, that he purchased the old negro, who was a little more than eighty years of age, and procured the certificates, &c. of her extreme longevity, all for $1000 and that, after having properly instructed her in her lesson, he was so completely successful in passing her off for twice the age she was, that he realized from the speculation a clear profit of $13,000, before she died. The author of the humbug, laughed right heartily at the bold, though successful efforts of his imposition, and said it was the best bargain he ever made in his life.

Another Minister from Texas.—The Hon. M. Hunt, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Envoy Extraordinary from the Republic of Texas to the United States, arrived at S. W. Pass, Sunday, the 15th ult. in the armed schr. Terrible, on his way to Washington. The Hon. Mr. Green, member of Congress, Mr. Fakel, Esq. and Dr. De Shields, are passengers.—*N. O. American.*

Mr. Hunt, probably, will be associated with the present commissioner Col. Wharton, now at Washington. We cannot imagine that the latter has been superseded.

The Plague and the Cholera.—A letter from Marseilles, dated Nov. 26, states—"Our accounts from the Levant, state the plague to be raging at Constantinople. The Cholera still continues its ravages at Naples. The communication between Naples and Sicily is completely stopped; our steamboats from here to Leghorn have been subject to a quarantine of 25 days at [illegible] being admitted here: our town is full of travellers, both American and English, on that account. Within the last four days there have been eight hundred tons of wheat brought here for the United States, and they are obliged to ship it by foreign vessels, there being no American here."

Lieutenant Slidell.—We are gratified to learn that this gentleman, distinguished alike as an officer and a man of literary taste, has been appointed first lieutenant on board the United States ship of the line Independence. This, we hear, has been done in compliance with the particular request of the commander of the Independence, Commodore Nicholson. The appointment shows the high confidence reposed by the Navy Department, as well as his brother officers, in the ability, experience, and honor of Lieutenant Slidell.—*Washington Telegraph.*

It is said in late news from the East that the King of Lucknow is at this time occupied in forming a corps of Amazons, composed of three regiments. The first, we presume the favorite corps, contains only girls, or young women, and the other two, married women. The latter are to be his body guards. His Majesty leaves all the other affairs of state to his Minister, doubtless finding sufficient employment in the management of his fair belligerents. A general discontent prevails in the kingdom.

National Hospitalities.—The following note, as honorable to its authors as to those to whom it was addressed, was published, under the signature of the commander of the French brig of war Gazelle, in the N. Orleans papers of Dec. 1.

"In leaving, with regret, the banks of the Mississippi, the captain and officers of the brig Gazelle, consider it as a duty to address a word, at parting, to the amiable inhabitants of New Orleans. They will treasure up in their recollection their cordial reception, they will attempt to acquit themselves of some part of their debt of obligation, by announcing, when they reach their country, the noble sentiments and open-hearted hospitality which they experienced in the capital of Louisiana."

Occultation of Mars.—On Saturday afternoon, the 18th of February, the planet Mars, which, with Jupiter, now makes so brilliant an appearance in the East, very soon after the setting of the sun, will be eclipsed by the Moon.

As this rare phenomenon will be visible to nearly all Europe, to all New England, the Canadas, the State of New York, and to part of the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and to some of the North-western States, it is to be hoped we shall not permit it to happen unnoticed; and although it takes place in this state a short time before sunset, no difficulty, in satisfactorily observing it, can on this account be experienced by those in possession of a good telescope.—*Bost. Adv. and Pat.*

A highway robbery, marked by circumstances of unusual atrocity, was committed, on the evening of the 3d ult. on a man named Adam White, while proceeding on his way from Brookville, Indiana, towards the capital of that state. In passing along, about four miles east of Andersonville, he discovered, shortly after sundown, three men sitting on a log by the way side. In reply to a friendly salutation on his part, they arose, and one of them knocked him down, while another seized him by the throat, and while in that position, and insensible of what was passing, the robbers rifled his pockets of fifty dollars, and not contented with that, they made a savage and wanton attempt at mutilating his person, for which, as well as for the robbery, it is to be hoped, they may be brought to justice.

The King of Naples appears to be waking up to the new world of mechanical inventions, in which his brother potentates are already participating. He has by a decree accepted of the offer of Mr. Joseph Bayard to make a rail road from Naples to Nocera, with a branch to Castellamare, to be continued if he wishes to Salerno, Avellino, &c. Another laudable act of the King is a donation of 60,000 ducats to the poor, suffering from Cholera at Naples.

Spain and Mexico.—The Courrier des Etats Unis of Saturday contains a paragraph from the Paris Sun, announcing the decision of the Spanish Cortes to recognize the independence of Mexico. This act of the Cortes is little more than a formality, as it was known, some months ago, that the government had agreed upon the recognition. Some difficulties arising from claims for spoliations, and confiscations of Spanish property, yet stand in the way of recognition, as regards the other South American republics, formerly colonies of Spain.

The young bachelors of Cincinnati gave on the night of January 12th, a magnificent ball, at the Bazaar (called Trollope's Folly.) The decorations were numerous—mirrors, splendid chandeliers, busts of American patriots. All the beauty and fashion of the city were there. Superb music and the mazy dance, and the supper table groaning with pyramids and columns of fruits and delicacies of every variety, formed the round of splendors which graced this festive occasion.—*Star.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

[illegible]

To Agents and Subscribers.

All Agents who have funds in their hands are respectfully requested to make remittance, (stating distinctly the amount received from individuals) to collect the arrearages due, agreeably to the latest terms printed in every number. The duplicate of receipts, by which the subscribers accounts are not duly credited for cash paid, must accompany every remittance of money.

We have again to request that the subscribers will turn in their accounts by the close of the present year, and see if there is not something due the Agent.

An immense amount is due, and ought long since to have been paid. We shall be compelled to close our account, to the serious inconvenience of many who are long in arrears—and hope they will not force us to the hard and unwelcome duty.

Any of our subscribers, who have good agents, and their papers discontinued unexpectedly, may have the matter set to the right source, the neglect of the agents in transmitting the funds.

In general, it is unsafe for Agents to know about the amount due. It is hoped that each and every one will pay.

Pennsylvania Subscriptions.

Wm. A. Pierce, our travelling Agent, is shortly presented on a collecting tour through the Pennsylvania. It is hoped that all our patrons will give him a cordial welcome, settle their subscriptions, and give him such fashions in the vicinities of his location as they may think proper.

The Rev. John Roberts, travelling Agent, is now making a tour through the state of New York. Agents and Subscribers will please give him all the facilities in their power for effecting the object.

Mr. Peter G. Sherman is appointed agent for N. K. Jennings, Lumberville, Pa. in the place of Peter D. Myers, resigned.

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 4, 1837.

William Post, Esq. at New Brunswick, New Jersey, is appointed for Adam's Express Packets, in New Brunswick, Elizabethtown, Newark and Plainfield. Our friends in those places will please account to him.

The last number of the Album is accompanied by a beautifully executed engraving of the Speaker of Parliament; which, when completed, will form the most magnificent edifice in the world. The design is on the simplest and most pure model of pointed or classical English architecture to suit the Elizabethan age, in the correct application of the term, Gothic. Some idea of the immense magnificence of the whole, in point of wealth, may be formed from the fact of its having an area of no less than six acres, with a front of more than 900 feet in length, and a depth of 300 feet high. The entire building is to be very lofty, and lighted by windows innumerable. The architect of this splendid Senate House, Mr. Barry, is said to be no longer the humble little known to fame; he has, however gained at once to the very pinnacle of her temple, and will stand unrivalled as a man of taste and genius.

The subject is now in the hands of the Engraver and will grace a succeeding No. of the Album.

The Lafayette Ball, held at the Masonic Hall, the 26th ult. was well attended, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The style the arrangements, was such as to give great satisfaction to the delighted visitors, and to the credit of the members of the Lafayette Club. The ball room was comfortably warmed, handsomely decorated, and brilliantly illuminated. The varied display of beauty and fashion present, was such only speak en masse, as it might be used invidious to particularize. Suffice it to say, that the ladies were the choice of our own immediate observation. We are informed that the dancing continued until an early hour, and was not interrupted by separated, in every respect gratified with the pleasure afforded them by entertainments of the evening.

The readers will recollect that the splendid appearance of the members of this association, on the occasion of celebrating the funeral obsequies of the lamented La Fayette, some years since.

We learn, that a silken banner, of exquisite workmanship, is about to be presented to the association by a committee of the ladies of that city, and that the delegation on the occasion of their annual excursion to Wilmington on the 4th of next.

We learn from the New York Express, that the Sandy Hook packet ships arrived at that port during the past week, bringing large amounts of valuable goods. The duties from importations during the seven days past amount to one million, and the receipts at the custom house are creating a new and a large surplus.

The re-enforcement of the old act in relation to sale of bread, has as far as we are informed, met with universal approbation on the part of the citizens. We took occasion to remark some time since, that the act was defective in regard to the present method of delivering bread, the only objection that we have heard urged against the amendment is, that it is opposed by the bakers on account of any unfair advantage, they may gain by an assertion in regard to any of respectable character, which we deem to be entitled to but little credit. We perceive that these remarks have been recently enforced in the city of Boston, as may be seen from the following extract of the Statute just passed, entitled "An act to amend the several acts now in force, relating to the sale of bad or unwholesome bread, and to prevent the sale of mortality; and for the more speedily preventing the adulteration of bread and flour." "Bread may be made of any kind or weight, and of any form, and may be sold by no other manner French rolls and fancy bread excepted). Bakers to use avoirdupoise weight, and no others. Penalty for violation $5. Bakers delivering bread by cart, to be provided with scales and weights.—Penalty continued and adulterating bread liable to penalty of $10, and to have their names advertised in the newspapers. Penalty selling flour, meal, &c. $20. Bread made of meal and flour to be sold by weight. Duty of Mr. Magistrates and peace officers, by may search bakers' premises, and seize any adulterated bread or flour, and cause to be prosecuted for obstructing search, 10£. Ingredients forbidding flour, meal, &c. being found on premises, subjects the offender to a penalty, and the baker with the assistance of the Offences committed by the wilful delivery of unwholesome bakers subjects them to imprisonment. Bakers not to work on the Lord's-day; or sell bread, or receive, &c. except between certain hours.—Penalty $10. Bakers not to work before 5 o'clock, and not later, on Sundays, under the penalty. No baker, mealman or miller, to engage service under this act, under a penalty of $50. One half of such penalty to the informer and 5£ extra on Sundays, for the other to the overseer of the poor. Bakers' personal offence. Penalty $10. Justices to hear and take effect on the 1st of October.

Ship Australia, Capt. Adams, which sailed from Havre on the 15th ult. from Liverpool on the 18th inst. and had longitude 22 30 west. She brings to London, timber loaded, in dock, has been laid off for 5 days, and will be a complete breach over her. The officers and crew, 26 in number, were obliged to retreat to the poop deck as the only place of refuge, and happily succeeded in getting her before the wind, until they fortunately fell in with this American on the morning of the 20th, and were with the greatest difficulty saved. The wreck, the sea running very high at the time, and it blowing a heavy gale. The Panama is due to Capt. Adams, the officers and crew, for their humane exertions to save the lives of those brave fellows.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The Manufacturing Districts of England—By Sir G. Head.—The copious extracts from this work, that we find in English periodicals, are a sufficient evidence of its value. The writer has taken for his subject, those objects which are most familiar to his own countrymen, and in which their interests alone are involved. On this account, and the excellent manner in which this object is accomplished, in owing much of the unbounded popularity, that the work has obtained in England. To ourselves it is chiefly interesting, from the ingenuity and interesting style in which it is written, and the varied information it contains on every subject, which has fallen under the discerning observation of the author. The interest of the description never fails for a moment, and amusement and information may be found combined in every page. We shall avail ourselves, of the present opportunity of making suitable extracts from its contents. (For sale by H. Perkins.)

Lizy—Translated by George Baker, A. M.—In five Volumes.—Five new numbers of the Classical Library have been issued in quick succession by those that have preceded them. The works of Titus Livius, have ever been the admiration of historians, as models of the description of writing, and the eloquence and liveliness of his style is known to every amateur of classical literature. It is surprising that under circumstance should have been neglected at a period of correctness, as we find in later writers that he is accused of provincialism. His whole writings appear to have commanded the attention of only the first ten and those from the 21st to the 45th have been handed down to posterity. The history of Rome, from the time of which the work commences prior to the building of the city and extends to the 744th year of its erection. The narrative is clear and intelligible and in many places beautifully diversified with specimens of oratorical power that are casually exhibited. A fragment of the 21st book of the History, appears to have been preserved as far back as the year 1750. It is not of much importance, and we believe is not comprised in the present translation, which is the best that has ever appeared of the writings of this celebrated author.

The work may be had of Mr. Perkins, of this city.

Gotts Von Berlichingen—A dramatic piece, translated from the German of Goethe, by Leonard Bleecker, Esq. and Lewis H. Blanchard.—In speaking of this work we shall merely allude to the merits of the translation. The name of the celebrated author is already established—that of the original. There are many circumstances which render the translation of the writings of Goethe, a task beset with difficulties, which he is in itself obscure, and even the learned of his countrymen have been bewildered in analyzing the dark mediums through which his ideas are shrouded, scattered through all his works. There is likewise another difficulty for the translator, in rendering the exact expression of the numerous idiomatic peculiarities of language, which are characteristic of his style. It certainly requires no ordinary degree of skill in a translator, to give the exact force of meaning in another language, of an author whose sentiments and diction are equally obscure and incomprehensible. We have examined the present translation, and succeeded partially in his attempt. The strong and marked delineations of character that are found in this drama, he has been enabled to present in a manner that will not strike with the power and force with which they are drawn.—But the finer subtleties of the imagination which are found in the original, and which, in all writers are in a great measure lost. The attempt to preserve them would indeed be hopeless, though the English language is not rich enough for a complete version of his writings. Our language is certainly capable of it, but the mind of a translator should equal that of his original. Byro should have been the translator of Goethe.

Boyle's Elementary Treatise on Analysis—Published by Carey & Hart, Chestnut St.—This is the title of a new medical work, recently published by the Harpers, in New York, and by Mr. Perkins, of this city. We have examined the present treatise, and believe it to be well calculated to facilitate the progress of students, in the difficult science of which it professes to treat—and that the arrangement of its different subjects, on which it treats, appears to be both systematic and ingenious, and in many instances, the learned translator has appended some notes of his own of utility and importance. The style in which it is written, is however defective in some respects. An elementary treatise on a subject like this, to be extensively useful, should be free from the obscure professional terms employed in the more advanced departments of the science, or at least should give clear explanation of them than is given in the present instance. We have also observed a few Gallicisms, on looking over the pages of this work, that we think ought to be eschewed in a part of the translator, might have enabled him to avoid. We must, however, in justice observe that the merits of the material importance has fallen under our observation.

We presume that the volume will meet due attention, from the numerous medical students in our city.

A fine Statue of Santa Anna, said to be a perfect resemblance of the Mexican Chief, is now being exhibited in the Masonic Hall, Chesnut street.

THEATRICAL &c.

Chesnut Street Theatre.—The Ravel family are yet performing at this Theatre, and draw good houses. We presume that all of our friends have seen the wonderful feats of agility and activity. If they have not, they should avail themselves of the present opportunity.

We witnessed the performance of Miss Grace on Monday evening, as the character of Juliet. Although not quite equalling the anticipations we had formed, from the remarks of the New York papers relative to her style of acting, yet we are gratified in stating that it met with the unbounded applause of a numerous audience. It appears to have been a perfect debut of one who will, at a much more accurate, and displays more judgment than any previous representation that we have ever witnessed, but that at the same time she has much to study in the art of concealment in the newspapers. Penalty selling flour, meal, &c. 20£. Bread made of meal and flour to be sold by weight. Duty of Mr. Magistrates and peace officers, by may search bakers' premises, and seize any adulterated bread or flour, and cause to be prosecuted for obstructing search, 10£. Ingredients forbidding flour, meal, &c. being found on premises, subjects the offender to a penalty, and the baker with the assistance of the Offences committed by the wilful delivery of unwholesome bakers subjects them to imprisonment. Bakers not to work on the Lord's-day; or sell bread, or receive, &c. except between certain hours.—Penalty $10. Bakers not to work before 5 o'clock, and not later, on Sundays, under the penalty. No baker, mealman or miller, to engage service under this act, under a penalty of $50. One half of such penalty to the informer and 5£ extra on Sundays, for the other to the overseer of the poor. Bakers' personal offence. Penalty $10. Justices to hear and take effect on the 1st of October.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

"Sketches of Character."—This is the title of a drama of deep interest, that has been produced at this theatre. Connor and Proctor take the principal parts. We mentioned the great success of the latter in the character of Jack Rag, and we must say that the other nearly to the overseer of the poor. Mr. Connor is a valuable acquisition to the company, and though inferior in some respects, to Connor, is withal, an excellent actor, and merits a high rank in the approbation of the audience.

The new drama of the "Shadow," has been brought out with complete success. The plot is interesting, and the characters ably supported. Hadaway has ample scope for the exhibition of his characteristic humour, and the accomplished Mrs. Wilm displays her vocal powers, in an admired song, at the commencement of the third act.

A new piece bearing the title of "Catalene, or the Roman Conspirator," will be produced this evening. We trust that a crowded house will reward the enterprise of the manager.

SYNOPSIS OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE, Jan. 25.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the District of Arkansas, was read a third time and passed.

Land Bill.—The Senate resolved the consideration of the special order, which was the bill to restrict the sale of public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. Grundy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the President's message and the documents relating thereto, were referred, reported a bill to render more effectual the detection and punishment of crimes against the United States in the District of Columbia.

Jan. 26th.—*Michigan Senators.*—The bill for the admission of Michigan, was read a third time, received the signature of the President of the United States. Mr. Grundy rose and moved that the Senators from the State of Michigan be admitted to take the oath and their seats. Mr. Grundy then presented the credentials of Hon. Lucius Lyon and the Hon. John Norvell, which were read, and those gentleman accordingly took the oath and their seats.

Jan. 27th.—Mr. Clay presented a memorial from citizens of Washington, remonstrating the Colonization Society, giving a brief history of the use, objects and means of the society, and praying for an act of incorporation. He moved to print and refer the memorial to the committee on the District of Columbia. The memorial was laid on the table, by a vote of 24 to 12.

The bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was accordingly read a third time.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the bill was laid on the table.

Jan. 28th.—The Vice President to-day took the chair of the Senate. In resigning his situation he delivered a brief and pertinent address to the Senate.

W. R. King, was elected to supply his place pro tempore.

Mr. Robbins presented a protest of the Legislature of Rhode Island, against a violation of the compromise bill of 1833. Read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Benton, a vote of thanks was passed to the late President of the Senate, Jas. Clay, Esq. Mr. Wright, the Chairman of the Committee on Finance was discharged from the further consideration of the memorial of sundry merchants of Hartford, praying that the coin of Harrisburg.

The resolutions on the subject of the Tariff, reported by the Committee on Manufactures were taken up and debated at some length, by Messrs. Bond, Watts, Ingham and Hannegan, when the question was postponed to Monday.—On that day, a substitute offered by Mr. Hendricks, decidedly in favor of a protection Tariff, and opposed to any reduction, was rejected by a act, passed—Yeas 26; Nays 22. Pennsylvania in this particular adheres to her principles, but it is to be lamented by the dominant party there at Washington, will not make it *Nem con* Mr. Ewing of Ohio offered a resolution for connecting Texas to these United States by act, last, expressing the hope that there would be no further debate upon it, and called for the yeas and nays on the question of taking up, which were ordered.

The question was then tried and decided in the negative.

Jan 31st.—Mr. Wright presented a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of New York, praying that the same national deposits may be employed till that port as relief vessels during the inclement season.

Jan. 31st.—The Bill to prohibit the sales of Public Lands, except to the actual settlers, &c. was taken up for consideration.

The question was then at length taken, as in Committee of the Whole, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 148, nays 46.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time to-day.

The bill was then read a third time, and the question being on its final passage.

Mr. Clay moved the yeas and nays on the main question, being the passage of the bill, which were ordered, and were, yeas 131, nays 67. So the bill was passed.

Jan. 26th.—*Michigan.*—The Enrolled Bill for the admission of Michigan, was signed by the Speaker. Mr. Vanderpool renewed his motion to suspend the rule, to engage the House meeting to 11 o'clock, after Monday next. The motion was lost.

Jan. 31st.—Mr. Crary, the Representative from Michigan, then appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Jarvis moved to discharge the Committee of the Whole, from the further consideration of the bill, to provide for the enlistment of boys in the naval service on order to put it to its third reading, which was agreed to—Ayes 109, nays 76

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

A PARODY ON LINES IN COWPER.

Indigent sentiments on Money Matters, en Dun, and the remembrance of Acclimata.

O for a lodge in some vast wilderness—
Some tipseless* consignee of shade,
United and undisturbed by speculation,
No mention of the name of Insurance,
Or note protested or acceptance due,
Might never reach me more! My purse is strained,
My soul is sick and weary of its woes:
Or want of money, with which earth is filled,
There is no cash in man's obdurate purse!
It does not feel for man. Commercial bonds
Bind him to payment, certain as the bump
That bubble the felon at the fall of drop.
He finds his fellow guilty of a debt
Which he claims as his own, and, having power
To claim the cash, for such a worthy cause
Duress and durance for him who pays not.
Men just divided by a little debt
Abhor each other. Thrown the interposed
Mild enemies of losses which lack of funds
Like kindred drops, been in cooperation.
Thus man devotes his brother and tormenteth;
And more than all, me—me to be detained,
As human nature's brawlers, restless bird,
Done here and now him, and cancels his cash,
By means such debtors, with the law at nurse.
Swears when he sees inflicted on himself.
Then what is man! And what man, seeing this
And having human feeling, does not blush
And hang his head to think himself a man?
I would not have a dun about my house,
To worry me—to watch my hours of sleep,
And dun me when I woke, for all the time
And credit promises have ever earned.
No! Dun as brown is, and in my name's
Just submission pined where all prize,
I had much rather be expected me dun,
And present bonds, than have him brought to me.

I would not enter on my list of friends—
Though graced with polished manners and fine sense,
Yet wanting sensibility—he man
Who needlessly foists in a long account.

* *Needless*—Wall street trading.

A London rhymer thus puns on the names of the Actors of the present day.

THEATRICAL VERSE.

Our theatres grow urbane. O'er the main
The Woods come back and Forrest leave again.
The Greenes, we trust, were left up, ere we sail
Have pleasant Meadows, and a Vale and Hall!
The rose we've gone for, but for which we mourn,
But then we get a Farren to return.

TIME.—The stream of time rolls rapidly away into the ocean of eternity, sweeping off in its impetuous course all human things. Beauty, fashion, genius, accomplishments, wealth, will be no more. Religion alone is destined to survive the ruin. Vain, then, very vain, all sublunary pleasures, all earthly advantages. "There is but one thing necessary."

ATTRIBUTES OF GOD.—There are four short sentences of holy writ, which contain in them more of the knowledge of God than all the reasoning of man has ever been able to discover: "God is a spirit:" "God is one:" "God is light:" "God is love." Spirituality of essence, unity of substance, purity of nature, and benevolence of character are thus, with sublime brevity, predicated of Jehovah.

THE CONTRARY CASE.—A gentleman who married a lackadaisical lady, was visited soon after by an old friend. The lady after enlarging upon the pleasures of London had retired for the night, when the old friend exclaimed, "Why, Jack, your wife is not so pensive as she used to be." To which the other replied, with a sling, "Oh, she has left off; she is now re-pensive."

FEW persons at the present age are aware that Alfred the Great, the bright morning star of England, at a period of universal ignorance, sent a vessel to attempt a passage to the East by the north of Europe and Asia. There exists an account of this voyage, written in Anglo Saxon, at Copenhagen; it was translated into Latin at the request of Count de Pinto, the Ambassador of Louis XV.—Alfred's was the first or those daring attempts to find out the Northern strait, of which so many have been made in latter days.

A SCRAP FOR DEBATING SOCIETIES.—At a debating club not far off, the question was discussed, whether there is more happiness in the possession or pursuit of an object? and was decided, no doubt, in favor of the following:—"Mister President," said the orator, 'upon I was courtin a gal, and she was to run away, and I was to run after her; wouldn't I be happier when I catched her than when I was runnin after her?

A MALTHUSIAN CAT.—In one of the articles in a recent number of the London Literary Gazette, the following anecdote is related:

"We had ourselves a cat in the house which caught and have belonged to Mr. Malthus. Her first litter of kittens was drowned excepting one, which she brought out to play with. Her litter ours was also preserved; but the cat had no desire to experience further the train pores of maternal sorrow; for the first time since the servant standing by a nail of water she brought the kitten in her mouth and licked it there, looking for as much as to say, "Put it in, and from that time she never would supose it.

Maternal Correction.—A widow at Long Island, who has a disorderly son, whom she has bought off from enlistment several times, has lately been much annoyed by fortunes and fears of again enlisting. The young man came home drunk a few nights since, and made a declaration of his intention of pursuing his old course. Upon the mother let upon the following expedient to prevent his further being carried into effect: With the assistance of her daughter she handcuffed her mighty but corpulent husband, and then, while he was asleep, she placed his hand on a brick and chopped off the little finger of his right hand! He is now attended by a surgeon, and it is expected that a more serious amputation will be resorted to.—*Worcester Journal.*

A Marseilles paper contains the following amusing story of a monkey to having taken place in that port in the beginning of November last:

A painter was at work on a scaffolding suspended by two ropes to the pope of the metropolitan Virgin Adelia, from Bengal. While the artist was employed in beautifying, with all his skill, the stern of the brig, a large monkey watched his motions very attentively from a window in the stern. He was soon after delighted with the part of a mere looker on, but assumed sometimes the character of a critical buffoon, laughed heartily at the bad taste he seemed to try, by all means in his power, to humble the contempt of ships, till at last the painter, tired of his mockery, took his great hand brush, and daubed the impertinent with the rosin's face with it. The monkey immediately retreated to the side of the vessel.

The Captain of the brig, knowing the character of his monkey, warned the painter that he ought to guard himself against the revenge of the monkey. But the painter paid no attention to the warning, and shortly after, suspending his labors, went to refresh himself with a drop of coffee, at a neighboring restaurant. During his absence, the monkey crawled out of the window, and gnawed the ropes of the painter's scaffolding so effectually that the planks, as soon as he placed his foot upon it, fell, with he a noise into the water, where the unfortunate near being drowned. The vindictive animal redressed among the rigging, and covered, by all sorts of gambols, and every expression in his power, his satisfaction that the painter, who was at to the boat, was brought on board. The anger of the artist may be imagined when he saw his valuable pencils floating in all directions on the surface of the water. He seized himself with a long pole, and, to the best of his power, Vandalism destroyer of his property, but the agile monkey perched with a grave leaps the summit of the bowsprit, and poured down his shouts of laughter on his enemy. The Captain was at last obliged to interfere as mediator, to prevent more serious results. The painter who is one of the most skilful workers in the neighborhood, retired for a moment, but shortly re-appeared on deck, armed with a gun of the kind called duckers, and now the monkey would not have had the last laugh, if the Captain had not placed himself between the beast and the hunter, and generously offered to repay him for his losses, including a remuneration for his chagrin, which had been all soaked in salt water. The painter, thus a true artist, smiled into tears, and suffered himself to be disarmed. The monkey, at the last accounts, had not quitted the rigging, and—he did not credit yet the sincerity of the peace concluded between his master and his enemy.

From the National Atlas.

Singular Mode of Impeaching the Testimony of Witnesses.

Many years past, an ecclesiastical council was called to hear, and adjudge upon a complaint preferred by a party in a parish in the State of Connecticut, *the head of* which, awhile, agitated their minister, charging him with certain matters of heresy, "unbecoming a minister of the profession, and pastoral character."

That the head of the party, one of the witnesses who was also a complainant, appeared very active in conducting the case of the trial on the part of the complainants. His testimony was prompt, and full in support of every article of charge against the minister.

During the hearing, the council observed among other spectators, an old gentleman sitting in the room who was decently clad, his locks whitened by age, listening attentively to the proceedings, but saying nothing. Upon the close of the hearing, and while the parties and spectators were retiring from the room, a member of the council addressing himself in a whisper to old gentleman, asked him if he tarry a moment after the others had withdrawn.

As soon as the room was cleared, the president observed to the old gentleman, that he appeared to have attended to the unhappy case before them, and the council wished to enquire of him whether he was acquainted with the witnesses, and particularly with the head? since when he testified he pointedly questioned the accused: and if so, what was his general character? that witness, as to truth and veracity?—"I am," replied the old gentleman, a native of Scotland, but have lived in this parish with my family about forty-five years, and have acquainted with all the witnesses who have testified here to-day. As to the character of the witness about whom the reverend council desire particularly to know, Deacon J—— he is a neighbor of mine—and I beg to be excused if I say any thing about him. We have got into a pitiful quarrel here, which I fear no one is to be desirous of having the church and society have so long enjoyed. I have been careful to take no part in the controversy, and will by no means, either way or the other concerning it."

The council were sorry only to increase the anxiety of the council to know what the old gentleman knew, but that he could be prevailed to disclose his knowledge of the witness's character. "We are sorry to press you here," said the president to him, "and it is necessary to a correct decision of the question before us, that we be acquainted with every important fact connected with the case,—and we think, sir, we have a right to insist, under existing circumstances, that you afford us the benefit of your knowledge, to say any thing about Deacon J—— he is a neighbor of mine—and I beg to be excused. If I must, I will say any thing about him. We have got into a pitiful quarrel here, which I fear no one is to be desirous of having the church and society have so long enjoyed. I have been careful to take no part in the controversy, and will by no means, either way or the other concerning it."

Thus the council were sorely tried to increase the anxiety of the council to know what the old gentleman knew, but that he could be prevailed to disclose his knowledge of the witness's character. "We are sorry to press you here," said the president to him, "and it is necessary to a correct decision of the question before us, that we be acquainted with every important fact connected with the case,—and we think, sir, we have a right to insist, under existing circumstances, that you afford us the benefit of your knowledge, to say any thing about whether the reputation of this witness, is in point of truth, and veracity, equal to that of men in general." "I am happy," answered the old man, "to say that the rules and proceedings of courts, and have got about in the world thus far without being either a party or a witness in a trial before any court—but if it be right, and proper that I should answer the question respecting my neighbor, I must say, he has always had rather poor luck about the truth."

SEVENTY-SIX.

LION BREWERY, LONDON.

The most liquorish of London have long been the boast of its inhabitants, whose attachment to this description of beer, encouraged the introduction of the splendid gin palaces of which such copious accounts are given, and which, in number, is universal. Nor would we suppose that the modern refinement of gin drinking can have made any very important progress in this country among the mass of the population, when such establishments as the Lion Brewery, on the Westminster Bridge, on the Thames, are erected—of the opening of this vast concern, which took place within a short time past, there was a report, that a fire had occurred on the premises, and proceeded from a battery constructed for the occasion, the expense of which was five thousand pounds. The roof of the building is described as a London paper, is a flat surface of cast iron, supported by strong and massive cast iron girders or walls, which is forced up by a steam engine from a well two hundred feet deep, and a pump, which is secured from the inlets of extraneous matter by a precautionary valve, which closing, the "coolers" come real in succession, and extend over a great portion of the building, being supported by strong arches, on a new construction, which cost two hundred barrels in an hour, with perfect ease. The water is supplied to these refrigerators from the reservoir or from steam engine that forces it up from the well beneath and conveyed to ten huge containing eight hundred barrels each. The water is supplied to the mail is raised through a trap in the same floor and remains open during the process of construction, and a capacious tunnel into malt casks placed over mash tube below, one of which receives fifty the other one hundred quarters at a time. Next comes the fermenting or "tun" gallery, around which are arranged sixteen casks, two of which will contain two hundred barrels each, and fourteen barrels each, and besides several smaller, and in the centre trough for hoisting him each, and propelled by the steam engine, and from them is heard through pipes to the "cleansing tun" room beneath, which is seen from the gallery above, and contains six lowered casks of the largest size, and two barrels each, and are supplied by means of pipes mathematically gauged to the fermenting tuns, and by pipes and iron girders by which the whole exterior of the structure is supported, excites the utmost wonder and admiration. Beneath this apartment is the "underback" or cooling room, and by the whole of the story, in which are casks to receive the liquor after it has been fined above it is let in delivery to casks on the back of the van then between the colour of his coat and the ground floor, and on each side a large doors were forced, and on each side a large square hole was seen, the ladder of one of which was placed against the wall, and the man went into a safe door, "Your money,—quick!" at Mr. Harley, the door was opened, and the man put on his elastic stave, his pondrous jaws distended, and his grinning face, cried, "Your money—be your grinning—your money or your life!"

"Money!" laughed out the pretended fool in his natural voice, as he threw off his wig, and put a pandoun on a chimney-piece, shouted, "Money! Harley, pointing to the old sinning Jeremiah Dubs, at the same time kicking his wine, and in the act of setting up in that line, a grave old gentleman, with a sinecy. Wakefield clothier, and Mr. Nunky, a wealthy old bachelor, and uncle to Harley's wife,—poor man wants money. Nunky—no more poor than you are, Harley," and he stared, then whadrawing his pistol from the wide extended mouth of Harley, said to his companion, "Come, Dubs, let's be off, for the chaps shoulder to the door, and on each side a large square hole was seen, the ladder of one of which was placed against the wall, and the man went into a safe door, "Your money,—quick!" at Mr. Harley, the door was opened, and the man put on his elastic stave, his pondrous jaws distended, and his grinning face, cried, "Your money—be your grinning—your money or your life!"

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